

the chance of passing anything over an Executive veto.

"At this very moment," said Senator Lodge, "we are in the midst of a struggle which shows here of some forty faithful Democratic Senators willing to surrender their own convictions and judgment, only waiting to learn what the President wants them to do with these resolutions and willing to vote on them as he shall indicate. Talk about passing a withdrawal resolution over the veto of the President! I do not want to see the time when forty Republicans, if there shall be a Republican President, desiring to keep us in the league against the popular will, shall be able to keep us in."

**Hitchcock in Protest.**

Senator Hitchcock, normally Democratic leader, headily protested, "I do not know by what authority the Senator makes such reckless and unfounded statements as that there are forty Democrats here awaiting the President's demand as to how they shall vote. It would be equally justifiable to charge that there are forty-nine Republicans on that side waiting to follow the orders of the Republican leader. I should not make such a statement about the side of the chamber and it should not be made about this. We permit the presumption that Senators on that side are standing by their own opinions and the Senator ought to be on this side to assume that if Senators over there can unite in support of certain principles those on this side may do the same without subjecting themselves to the dictation of anybody—President or anybody else."

"Does the Senator deny," asked Senator Lodge, "that a very large number of Senators on that side—using the word as an approximation—the number are prepared to follow him in doing whatever the President wants done in connection with this treaty?"

"I certainly do deny it," replied Mr. Hitchcock.

"Well, I am very glad to hear the denial," replied Mr. Lodge, while the Senate roared with laughter at the disclaimer of the unscrupulous Hitchcock. Senator Gore supported the committee reservation saying that "in getting into such an organization as the league it seemed to him that we ought to keep available as much as possible as possible and to give Congress alone power to withdraw us. To satisfy the other side, however, he proposed to amend the resolution by including the words 'by the President' at the end of the sentence."

The Gore amendment was voted down 15 to 68.

Then Senator Nelson pressed his proposal. He said hostility to the executive as developed in this treaty convention has been one of the proofs of the elasticity of our institutions. The Constitution itself could never have been perfected as it was in open session; it was achieved because the constitutional convention sat behind closed doors not "subject to outside influences and the badgering of the newspapers." The campaign that attended to defeat ratification of the Constitution, he said, was similar to the one waged against the treaty.

"The President has made many mistakes," said Senator Nelson, "of which the greatest was when he gave the treaty to the Senate. He gave it to the Senate in a manner that was a surrender to the demands of the railroad employees. From that we are now reaping the whirlwind. His greatest mistake in Europe was in refusing to take any Republicans. If he had taken a few Republicans, if he had taken Republicans with him, had cooperated with them and not isolated himself, these troubles would have been avoided. Back of that if he had formed a coalition with the Republicans, if he had had would have promoted national unity."

"But, with all his mistakes, he has worked hard and now when he is on a sickbed we are asked to put this slight on him. I have always been a Republican, but this intense partisanship, that refuses to trust the President, I deplore. For God's sake, if you will not have it done by act of Congress, at least make it by joint resolution."

**Lodge Enters Denial.**

Senator Lodge denied that there was any reflection on the President. Under Republican as well as Democrat Presidents the rule would be the same. It was a proper rule, he said. Moreover, he pointed out that most of the Democrats had already voted against the Gore amendment which would have placed the power of withdrawal in the hands of either President or Congress.

"The Democratic Senators," said Mr. Lodge, "in voting that way did not intend a reflection on the President; nor do we in insisting that he shall not have power to veto the will of Congress."

Senators Walsh (Mont.) and King (Utah) moved variants of the amendment, but one by one all were voted down. It was found impossible to change the original text. On the Nelson amendment to substitute "joint" for "concurrent" resolution, there were 59 Aye and 45 No votes. It was supported by all the Democrats except Senators Gore, Reed, Smith (Ga.), and Shields, and opposed by all Republicans except McCumber and Nelson.

At last the Administration forces were convinced that they could force no change in the reservation and the roll was finally called and resulted in its adoption, 59 to 35.

At the end of to-day's session the question was discussed among the victors "Will the Administration Senators finally vote to ratify with the reservation or will they join the Republican 'battalion of death' in killing it?"

A Republican leader, the accuracy of whose information has been repeatedly demonstrated, answered: "I have believed till quite recently that the Administration forces would finally accept the treaty. I do not believe, in view of recent developments that they will. I am informed that they can count 22 Democrats who will vote to reject it if our reservations go through, as they will. That would make it necessary to count only 11 Republicans to reject the treaty. There is no doubt of that number in any case; probably 15 to 18 will vote against it."

On Monday reservation No. 2, dealing with Article X of the league covenant, will be before the Senate. It will occasion a debate of some length and considerable number of amendments will

## TYROL WARNS OF DANGER IF HELD AS PART OF ITALY

Protest Sent by President of Diet Made Public by Lord Bryce.

[The Sun printed several days ago an extract of a protest sent Lord Bryce dealing with the desire of the Austrian Tyrol for independence. Owing to the great interest in the subject THE SUN cabled for a more complete summary of the protest.]

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lord Bryce has just divulged the full version of the protest sent to him by the President of the Diet of Tyrol against the Peace Conference decision awarding the Tyrol to Italy. He expresses astonishment that "the Paris Conference should, by assigning Tyrol to Italy, have violated those principles of nationality and self-determination to which the great Powers professed devotion and to which the close of the war was due."

The President of the Diet says he published a protest in the hope that the facts would become widely known and the injustice recognized of not allowing Tyrol a plebiscite, whereby it might determine whether it would adhere to Germany, be awarded to Italy or become independent. He adds: "The armistice with Austria in November, 1918, was signed on belief in the principle published by President Wilson, and acknowledged by the Entente, which assured every nation the right of a plebiscite. We experienced great disappointment when, in opposition to this principle, the Peace Conference gave over the German speaking people of South Tyrol to Italy. Many times during the winter and spring the possibility of such danger became more and more observable. Again and again since then our voices have been raised calling the world's attention to the fact that the district between Brenner and Salurn is Germanic and always has been inhabited by German speaking people. In this district live 22,000 Ladins allied to the rest of the German speaking inhabitants of the country."

"It is the wish of these people to keep their ancient associations with the Tyrol without being annexed by Italy. This district is the very heart and core of Tyrol. In it stands Castle Tyrol, which gave the land its name, and it was the home of Andreas Hofer, the champion of liberty."

"The claim that German speaking and Italian speaking Tyrol should be united because of economic conditions is a weak one. Wines are the sole product exported from the Italian South Tyrol. This is the only article in which it is in competition with German speaking South Tyrol, which ships all of its wine north. German speaking South Tyrol never exported any products to Italian South Tyrol nor were any goods ever imported from that region."

"It is superfluous to consider a strategical frontier necessary against weakened Austria. Twice during the months of foreign occupation the people of South Tyrol have unanimously protested against their annexation to Italy. They begged for the promised right of a plebiscite in April and a similar request, signed by all parishes, was sent to President Wilson in June. M. Turatti, a member of the Italian Parliament, read a copy of the same document before that body."

"In spite of all these solemn protests the wishes of the people have been disregarded and both German speaking and Latin South Tyrol given over to Italy. Peace made under such conditions cannot be of long duration. It is impossible that peace and concord shall ever reign between us and Italy so long as our brothers on the other side of Brenner suffer under a foreign yoke—a yoke which becomes each day harder and more ununsupportable."

"Italy is doing its utmost to destroy the spirit of German speaking South Tyrol. Under all kinds of excuses German speaking teachers and officials are being replaced by Italians. These oppressed inhabitants are not suffered to express their wishes or opinions. To this must be added the difficulties of exporting their natural products."

"The following example is sufficient to prove that it is Italy's aim to efface the German speaking element in this district. Between Brenner and Salurn the Italian Government has opened Italian schools in all parishes. It is needless to say there are scarcely any applications for admittance. In Botsen only fifteen children enrolled. There were but four or five children in each of the villages bordering the Italian linguistic frontier."

"It is our hope that the peace terms Austria will be obliged to sign will not forever bear the stamp of injustice, but that they will be rectified."

have to be dealt with. Senator Lodge said to-night, however, that the business of negotiations should be well toward its close by the end of the coming week.

## RITCHIE BY 165 IS MARYLAND GOVERNOR

Baltimore City Carries Over Democratic Nominee.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Albert C. Ritchie, Attorney-General, Democrat, has been elected Governor of Maryland by a plurality of 165. The official canvass of Baltimore city's vote was completed to-day. Besides Mr. Ritchie the Democrats have won Major E. Brooks Lee for Controller, Alexander Armstrong, Republican, has defeated Thomas J. Keating for Attorney-General. Baltimore city saved Mr. Ritchie and insured his election. Harry Nice, Republican nominee, carried the counties of the State by a plurality of 1,641. Mr. Ritchie's plurality in Baltimore city was 1,806.

The State Senate stands fifteen Democrats, thirteen Republicans and the House of Delegates fifty-six Democrats and forty-six Republicans. Chairman Tait of the Republican State Committee issued a statement to-night asking for a recount, but as the House of Delegates has determined this question, will be Democratic it is not expected to assent.

## NEWSPRINT EMBARGO ASKED. Congress Bill Provides for Heavy Penalties.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Exportation of print paper would be prohibited under a bill introduced to-day by Representative Christopher (S. D.). Penalties for violation of the law would be \$10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment.

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## ANTI-STRIKE CLAUSE IS OUT OF ROAD BILL

House Interstate Commerce Committee Votes Down Provision.

NIGHT SESSIONS PLANNED

Adjustment Board Is Provided to Settle Disputes With Workers.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Finally refusing to include an anti-strike provision in its programme of permanent railroad legislation, the House Interstate Commerce Committee completed to-night the bill which will be presented for consideration in the House beginning Tuesday. Passage of the bill by the next week is planned. Republican leader Mondell informed the House on adjournment to-night. By that time, he said, he hoped the treaty situation in the Senate would be such as to permit adjournment of the special session of Congress. Night sessions of the House will be held next week if necessary to pass the bill, he added.

The committee worked all day on the labor provisions. Various forms of anti-strike legislation, including a provision carrying fine and imprisonment for strikers, were voted down, none of the proposals receiving more than a half dozen votes. A minority report on the other provisions, on which the committee failed to agree unanimously, is not expected, but the disagreeing committee men said they would carry the fight into the House.

**Differs From Senate Bill.**

The committee bill differs radically from the Senate committee proposals. No provision is made for the creation of a transportation board, which under the Senate measure would advise the Interstate Commerce Commission of railroad matters. The House bill centres about increasing authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the rail carriers, instead of from the creation of the commission control of water carriers and telegraph and telephone companies were rejected.

Voluntary arbitration through boards similar to those created during the war was agreed on by the committee as the basis of the labor section. The only penalties provided are assessment of damages against a railroad for a lock-out of employees in violation of a contract, or against a union authorizing a strike that would violate a contract. Under the provisions the carrier would be liable to double the damages suffered by the carriers from loss of employment, and the union would be liable for the full damages suffered by a carrier because of breach of an employment contract.

Damages would be collectible by court action, and any judgment against a union would be limited to its common property, not including insurance, pension or other benefit funds.

The bill would set up two boards for adjusting disputes with headquarters in Chicago. The railway labor adjustment board would be composed of twenty union directly interested in the dispute, and an equal number of employer members. Decisions would require concurrence of two-thirds of the committee membership.

**Appeal Board Provided.**

Failure by the adjustment board to agree would refer the dispute automatically to the railway board of labor appeals, composed of nine members appointed by the President, with equal representation being given employers and the public. Decisions by this board on appealed cases, however, would be made by the labor and employer representatives in concurrence with five of the six members being required.

The appeal board also would be charged with a study of relations between carriers and employees. The public group would vote on all questions except those certified from the adjustment board.

To provide capital for the carriers following return of the lines to private control, the bill directs that the Government continue payment of the standard return or rental for six months, extending payments to short line railroads that have not been under Government operation. Debt incurred during the war after the return also are authorized on approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of security tendered at 5 per cent interest and to mature in five years. Debt incurred during Government control would be refunded during

a period of ten years, meanwhile bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Government control and operation under the bill would cease at the end of the month in which the measure is approved by the President, unless such approval is given after the 15th day of that month, in which event private operation would begin at the end of the next month.

The committee bill contains a new statutory rule of rate making requiring the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider "the interest of the public, the shippers, the reasonable cost of maintenance of operation, including the wages of labor, depreciation and taxes, and a fair return upon the value of the property used or held for the service of transportation in reaching its conclusions."

Rates initiated by the Railroad Administration during Government control would be continued "until otherwise changed by or pursuant to authority of law," and the bill increases the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from nine to eleven members, and salaries of members from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. Among new duties of the commission would be supervision of all new capital issues of carriers, control of all improvements, authority over pooling agreements and terminal facilities, and supervision of the division of joint rates.

**PAINTING BY ROMNEY BREAKS SALE RECORD**

Brings \$270,000, Highest Ever Paid in London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Romney's group of the Bedford children, from the Duke of Hamilton's art collection at Hamilton Palace, has been sold at Christie's for \$270,000. This is the highest price for a picture ever definitely sold at auction in London, as well as the highest price ever paid for a Romney portrait. One of the Duvenues was the purchaser.

The sale was one of the most important in modern times and included other pictures, silver, furniture and books from Hamilton Palace. Among the other paintings sold were three Gainsboroughs, Reynolds and Rubens. The prices ranged from 5,000 to 10,000 guineas. The total week's sale of pictures netted more than 174,000. The silver brought over 135,000 and the furniture in excess of 123,000.

Records in the sale of paintings were set twice in 1917 with purchases by Duvenue Bros. in London of a panel, "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," by Mantegna, for \$200,000, and with the purchase by Francis Kleinberger from Sir Edward Speyer of London of a portrait by Roger van der Weyden for \$150,000. Henry E. Huntington of New York, who paid \$100,000 for a portrait supposed to be a "Mrs. Siddons," by Romney, sued and collected the full purchase price in London courts in the same year.

These are the highest prices brought by paintings in recent years. The value put upon the early masters frequently ran much higher, but they rarely have changed hands. Most of them are the permanent treasures of museums and galleries. At the time of the theft of "Mona Lisa" from the Louvre in 1912 it was reported that the British Government had several years before had offered \$2,000,000 for it. A valuation of \$300,000 was put upon Fra Angelico's "Madonna della Stella" when it was stolen from the monastery of Saint Marco at Florence.

Art sales fell off during the war and only recently have returned to their wonted activity. "Salome," by Regnault, sold for \$54,000 in 1917. A portrait by De Witt Tilden and his family brought \$60,000 in 1918 in a collection which sold for \$1,120,000. In the sales of the last two years the \$100,000 mark has been passed infrequently. Paintings by Raphael, Dürer, Corot, Reynolds and Blake and have been auctioned, but the prices received were not more than \$10,000 in any instance. A Reynolds in 1917 brought \$7,500 and this year a Blake sold for \$4,500.

Alfred Durer's "Head of Christ," owned in Germany, is valued at \$250,000 and has been offered for sale, but a buyer has not appeared.

## MONEY FLOWS WHEN FEAR IS ENDED OF HUNGARY DICTATOR

National Army Head and Various Party Chiefs Confer on Crisis.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 8.—A most important step toward the solution of the political crisis was made when Sir George Clerk, commander of the Hungarian National Army, into conference with MM. Lovassy, Scabec, Vazsonyi and Garami, representing the National Land party, Peasant party, National Democratic party and the Social Democrats. Clerk received each of his guests separately and made a great impression by urging the importance of Hungary's leading men co-operating. Clerk then brought all together and himself withdrew.

As a result of the ensuing conference, which lasted nearly three hours, the following communique was issued this morning:

"If the national army marches into Budapest, this entry will not involve the institution of a military dictatorship. The army puts itself under the orders of that government which shall be formed with the cooperation of the Entente. The supreme commander declares the army stands upon the principle of civic equality and that it will stamp out the seeds of Bolshevism."

This master stroke of Clerk must entail the disappearance from the Premier's office of Friedrich, since Horvath has greater influence in the country than Friedrich and if Horvath consents to meet and confer with his political opponents, Friedrich cannot maintain longer his present attitude. Horvath has hitherto refused to place the army under any government and by now so doing with the knowledge Friedrich is a disastrous Premier to the Entente. We are going to pull the chair out from under Gary," he said, "and top him like they topped the Czar."

**BOLSHEVISM IS IDLE IN BUSY STRASBURG**

Alsace Is One Place in Europe Free From Taint.

By the Associated Press.

STRASBURG, Nov. 8.—Alsace-Lorraine is one place in Europe that is not tainted by Bolshevism. The workers evince no ambition toward becoming prominent statesmen, nor do they aspire to lead Red Guards against the bourgeoisie, but express themselves as satisfied with their chosen professions.

Nowhere in the many countries the correspondent has visited since the armistice was signed have social and economic conditions resumed such pre-war appearance. Chinese above iron ore smelters of Lorraine are smoking, and the miners descend daily into the pits of Alsace, whence comes coal, so badly needed elsewhere in Europe.

M. Lauer of the Strasbourg Municipal Council said to-day that the volume of business done by various trades and industries of the city was closely approaching the 1913 figures and that Strasbourg had no unemployment problem.

The atmosphere of the city is one of cool, calm determination to go back to the settled social and economic conditions obtaining before the war. The city shows relief at being rid of German rule. The people appear satisfied to resume life on a normal basis under the new Government of France.

The rapidly with which the city resumed its normal business life Wednesday, the day after the greatest fête in its history, when it welcomed Premier Clemenceau, is proof that it is not Strasbourg's business to enjoy itself, but to work.

## JUDGE FLUHRER RETAINS HIS SEAT

Smith Appointee Wins by Final Returns.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Complete returns show that Judge Gerald B. Fluhrer, Democratic candidate to succeed himself as County Judge and surrogate of Otsego county, has defeated Bertram E. Harcourt of Medina, the Republican candidate.

On election night it was thought that Judge Fluhrer, who had been appointed by Gov. Smith, had been defeated. The final returns, however, give him the election by 51 votes.

Judge Fluhrer was one of the two Democratic candidates for county office elected in western New York.

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## MUST PAY AMUSEMENT TAX. Ruling of Judge Against Women Who Shoot Husbands.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8.—Now it is paying the amusement tax for those women who indulge in the pastime of shooting at their husbands. Judge A. J. Harrod of the Kansas side police court fined Mrs. Anna Young for shooting at her husband.

"Your fine will be \$25 plus 25 cents," the judge said.

"What's the 25 cents for?" asked the judge.

"The 25 cents is an amusement tax payable to the city treasury," replied the judge.

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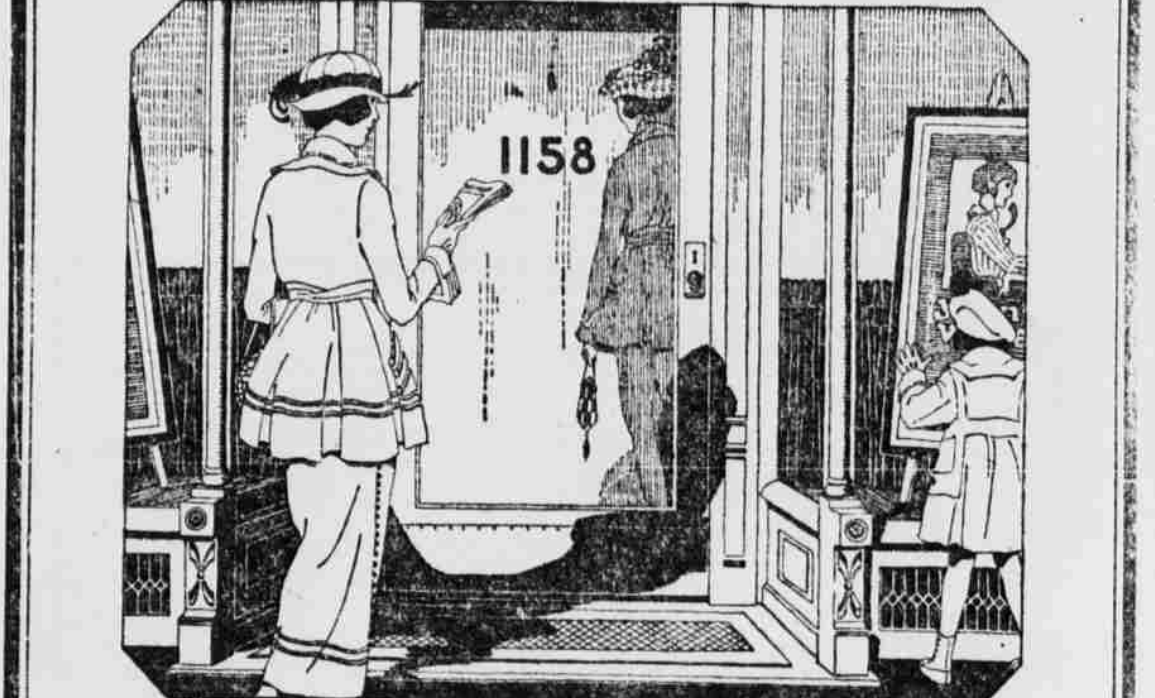
**VENIZELOS DEFENDS ACTION IN SMYRNA**

Insists Greece Was Justified in Troops' Occupation.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Premier Venizelos of Greece appeared before the Supreme Council to-day and defended the action of Greece in Smyrna when it was first occupied by Greek troops. The defence was based upon points in the report of the Interallied Commission, of which Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., was a member, which reported unfavorably to Greece.

Premier Venizelos charged that the commission's information regarding the alleged slaughter of Turks in Smyrna was incorrect. He complained bitterly that Greece had not been represented on the commission when the testimony was taken.

The Supreme Council has ordered that Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war now interned in England are to be immediately returned to their homes.



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